FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XL.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 4, 1856. [NO. 2044.]

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the yare of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

A Voice from North Carolina.—Among the speakers to the meeting outside, at the great Fillmore meeting in New York, A. Perry Sperry, of Greensborough, N. C., was introduced, and during his remarks read the following letter from the Hon. John M. Morehead, of North Carolina. The speaker was frequently interrupted by cheers, and at the conclusion of his remarks three cheers were given for North Carolina, and three for A. P. Sperry:—

GREENSBOROUGH, June 27th.

* * * I cannot permit myself to doubt that North Carolina will give Mr. Fillmore a considerable majority. His administration gave entire satisfaction to this State. *He is proven.* He has been weighed in the balance and found *not wanting.* He has no Democratic nor Federal blood to let out of his veins. He needs no platform made by Cincinnati Convention to stand upon. He stands and proudly stands on his own platform, based upon his own administration; an administration that quelled fanaticism, soothed discord, and seemed to spread peace and tranquility over the land. With such an administration North Carolina will be again satisfied, and I hope the nation will be blessed with it.

The Fillmore Prospect.—The Richmond Whig speaks in the most encouraging manner of the prospects of Mr. Fillmore, and says:—

It is now evident, even to a blind man, that the immense and overpowering popular re-action in favor of Fillmore is still widening and deepening all over the country, North and South, East and West. His noble and patriotic speeches, in which he so boldly denounced sectionalism and fanaticism, have touched and electrified the popular heart, to an extent not dreamed of by his most ardent and sanguine friends.

No one can deny that Mr. Fillmore has gained largely and rapidly since his return, and the late meeting has surprised both friends and foes; and I have since heard the remark made by more than one politician "that New York is any body's State yet." That the Fremont party was and probably still is in the ascendant most persons admit, but it is certainly not gaining strength now, nor will it probably do so for the future. Mr. Fremont's friends did claim the State for him by a plurality of not less than fifty thousand, and bets were even made on that basis, but there are at present no further offers at that number.
N. Y. Corr. Nat. Intell.

An Undeniable Fact.—The Reading Journal, Pa., truthfully says:—"Disguise it as the politicians may, Mr. Fillmore has stronger hold upon the masses than any other candidate in the field. The people *know* him—trust in him, and will vote for him when the time comes, despite the efforts of agitators and sectionalists, either in the North or South.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
REVOLUTION RAGING IN SPAIN.

HALIFAX, July 28.

The *Arabia* arrived this afternoon, having made the run in a little over nine days. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 19th.

American relations were reported as progressing favorably.

A Revolution was raging throughout Spain. The fighting in Madrid continued for two days.

There is but little other news.

Commercial.—Cotton opened dull, but improved towards the close, with a moderate demand. Sales of the week 38,000 bales. Orleans middling 6 5-16ths.

Breadstuffs were a shade higher. Provisions unchanged, with a moderate business.

Money easier. Consols for money 95¼.

Further Intelligence from California.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the 19th inst., and arrived here to-day.

Advices from San Francisco indicate that the authorities are apparently determined to make no resistance to the Vigilance Committee.

The most startling event of the week was the stabbing of S. R. Hopkins, by Judge Terry, associate justice of the Supreme Court. Hopkins, it appears, had proceeded to the office of Dr. Ashe, Navy Agent, for the purpose of arresting Maloney, charged with conveying munitions of war to the city for the use of the State troops, when Terry interfered to protect Maloney, at the head of an armed party. Hopkins collected assistance, and attacked the other party in the street, whereupon a struggle ensued, in which Terry stabbed Hopkins with a bowie knife.

News of the melee soon reached the committee, who sounded a general alarm, and in less than fifteen minutes a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry and five of artillery, were in motion. Meantime, Maloney and his party had taken refuge in a back building, well guarded and fortified. The building was invested on all sides by troops, and the inmates ordered to surrender, which order they obeyed without hesitation. Maloney and Terry were conveyed to the quarters of the committee.

At the same time, five armories of the State troops were invested and all forced to surrender to the committee. One hundred of the State troops were taken prisoners, but subsequently released on parole.

On the same day of the collision, two vessels freighted with arms for the State authorities were seized in the bay by armed vessels belonging to the Vigilance Committee; and subsequently, J. L. Durkee, the captain of one of those vessels, was arrested by the Federal authorities and held in the sum of $25,000 to answer a charge of piracy. The committee disclaim all intention of opposing the legal authorities of the United States.

The latest accounts state that Terry was still a prisoner, and Hopkins alive.

There was much dissatisfaction in San Francisco relative to the bill before Congress for quashing the land titles in California.

In Good Custody—A Washington despatch says:

In addition to Mr. Burlingame's arrest this morning, he was this evening taken in custody by his wife, who has arrived from Boston, and he is thus in double bonds to keep the peace.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1856.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We will be thankful for the earliest authentic accounts of the election on Thursday next.

NOT SO SELFISH.—The Newbern Union, in reply to some remarks of ours a week or two ago, on its objection to any appropriation by the next Legislature except for works already commenced, says,—

"We do not classify the contemplated Railroad from Fayetteville to Beaufort, as a *new* scheme by any means. We think Fayetteville was rather shabbily dealt with by the last Legislature."

Whilst we welcome this slight deviation from the former wholesale objections of the Union, we must take exception to another remark it now makes, viz: that "the greatest burden of all taxation falls on the laboring classes." In one sense this is true in North Carolina, for *we have no class but the laboring class.* There is not one man in a hundred that is rich enough to live without labor. But our Legislature has been careful to lay the taxes on *property*, on *income*, and on *articles of luxury*, so as to exempt the poor from the burdens of taxation. It is the men of property that pay the taxes in this State.

The Union says,—

"What a strange idea, that taxing the people 'doubly and trebly,' makes them 'doubly and trebly prosperous.'"

Strange as the idea may appear to the Union, we think a little examination into the experience of the world will satisfy the editor that it is no more strange than true. It is emphatically true where the money raised by taxation is judiciously expended. But it does not altogether depend even on that. We deny, for instance, that the internal improvements already completed in this State were judiciously located, and yet who will deny that they have added immensely to the wealth of the State, to say nothing of its character, which is likewise a portion of its wealth. Would the Union obliterate our roads for the sake of returning to the old times when the revenue of the State was one to two hundred thousand dollars, instead of four hundred thousand, as now? We presume not.

Our State is one of the least taxed in the Union; and we have no manner of doubt that five millions of dollars more, judiciously expended, would enable our people to pay $700,000 a year of taxes, with more ease than they now pay $400,000.

It has been demonstrated, that Davidson county will realize a clear profit of $40,000 a year on its crop of wheat alone, *more* than it could have made if the rail road had not penetrated that county. That county has been brought to the immediate neighborhood of the markets of the world, instead of being beyond their reach, as formerly, except by a tedious and expensive wagonage. Here is a profit in one county, and on one article of its productions, equal to one-tenth of all the taxes paid into the treasury by the whole State.

But why multiply facts? It is the experience of all the world. It is acted on by individuals in their private affairs, by cities, States, and Nations. And if the editor of the Union will read a chapter on the subject in the late volumes of Macauley, his doubts of the *fact* will vanish, however he may be unable to understand the philosophy of it, for that has puzzled wiser heads than his or ours.

CHINCH BUG.—We are sorry to hear of the ravages of this insect in Moore and Chatham counties. They are worse and worse, as the dry hot weather continues. A friend informs us that for an area of twenty miles square there is probably not a corn field exempt from their fatal effects. And we are assured that they have been found in fields in this county, and even in the immediate neighborhood of this town. There are few here at present, as there were in Chatham and Moore last year; but there is no doubt that they will "increase and multiply" by next season.

The severe drought and heat are militating greatly against the corn and cotton crops. We had here a fine shower on Tuesday, but learn that it did not extend far into the country.

FINE MEAL AND FLOUR.—Our enterprising friend Harris Tysor, Esq. of Fair Haven, Moore county, has presented us with a bag each of corn meal and flour, from his mills. They are very fine, the meal especially being far superior to any thing we are in the habit of getting here, where the fashion is to make no distinction between men and horses, in the quality of that article. In the country, people select the corn to grind for table use, and they thus get the full benefit of one of the most agreeable and nutritious articles of diet. But in this town, good, bad and indifferent grains are all ground together, with now and then a rotten end of a cob. This ought to be reformed; and some of our millers might find it to their interest to imitate Mr. Tysor's example.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The boiler of the Steamer Empire State, between New York and Fall River, burst on Saturday evening last, killing six and wounding fifteen persons.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Store House of Wm. J. Parker, Esq. on Cypress Creek, Bladen county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, with all its contents, about $2500 worth of goods. There was no insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.—We copied in our last a paragraph from the Union relative to the action of the Republican party in the House on the Army bill, and the proposed similar action on other appropriation Bills. The Union speaks of their course as revolutionary, and the consequences as disastrous. That is true—but disastrous to whom? Not to the South, certainly. The South has precious little interest in appropriation Bills, and whilst their passage brings little good to her, their failure will carry distress into nearly every State and town North of Mason and Dixon's.

Let the Bills fail, if the Republican majority so wills. It may be a harsh remedy, but it will prove a sure one. Touch the pocket nerve of the North, keep back the fifty or sixty millions of money annually distributed by the Federal Government in the Northern States, and the Republican party will be speedily swept away by the practical people of the North. The war upon the South, begun for political purposes and continued by demagogues with the same evil designs, is kept up with enthusiasm at the North because it is not to them a tangible question. They do not see, because *they* do not *feel* any of its effects, that it is injuring the country. A stoppage of the supplies, to carry out some party scheme of the miserable faction now dominant in the House, would soon bring them to their senses.

If any one doubts, let him observe the ill success of the other humbugs which have originated in Yankee land, flourished for a brief space, and are now forgotten. Fourierism, Socialism, Communism, and all the other isms which rapidly spread in that section, as rapidly went by the board, *because* they touched the pockets, the wives and daughters, the social happiness of the Northern people. The temperance movement, intended to effect a great good by the universal abolition of liquor and its evil effects, went down as rapidly as it went up, because it interfered with the, to the many, dear privilege of taking a drink when wanted. All those questions are tangible. They addressed themselves to each and every man. But the slave and the slave owner are far away, abuse of them does not interfere with any of the cherished goods of life, and is besides indulgence of philanthropy so called. The agitation is continued because it is supposed nothing will come of it. A few years failure of the supplies may stop all this.

A GREAT JUDICIARY.—The reader will find in the California News an account of the arrest of Judge Terry of the Supreme Court, for stabbing a policeman in San Francisco.

A friend who keeps the run of such things, remarks that California is a great State. One of her Supreme Court Judges is travelling in Europe, another is drunk the greater part of his time, and the third is in jail!

Hurrah for progress! As the Dutch Minister said when Herbert killed Keating—Mein Gott, what a gountry, what a Beeples! If they do this in the before breakfast part of their national existence, what won't they do after dinner?

Mr. Burlingame is out in a long card in the Intelligencer, followed by a statement of his friend Mr. Campbell. They would fill some five columns of our paper. The following brief statement, from an exchange, is good, as far as it goes.

STATEMENT OF MR. BURLINGAME.

The Intelligencer contains Mr. Burlingame's reply to Mr. Brooks' recent card, giving a full account of the transaction from the beginning of their difficulty. He says he did not retract or modify any part of his speech, but at the instance of Mr. Bocock and his own friends, did not hesitate to avow that it did not violate parliamentary or personal decorum, and in no other sense could he have been understood.

Mr. Burlingame dismisses Mr. Brooks from all further consideration. While disavowing friendliness to duelling, he was willing to act in self-defence and in defending the honor of his State; excusing himself under the circumstances and resting his cause with a generous people.

A statement by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, is appended. He suggested the time and place for the adjustment of the difficulty, maintaining that the challenged party had the right to fix them; and for this he alone is accountable. He was not aware of any rules of the code which required him to consult the wishes of Mr. Brooks or his friends. It was settled without reference to them. If there is any complaint, the error was Mr. Campbell's. Mr. Burlingame objected to the Clifton House, Canada, on Saturday last, saying he was willing to go to South Carolina, or elsewhere, but Mr. Campbell insisted that Mr. B. must be governed by him. Mr. Burlingame reluctantly acquiesced.

Mr. Campbell says that Mr. Brooks would have been as personally secure north of Mason and Dixon's line as Mr. Burlingame would have been south of it. Mr. Campbell also further remarks that his course was dictated solely by private friendship, in the hope that he might be instrumental in some honorable way of restoring amicable relations between the parties, and he expresses his gratification that he is free from having caused the shedding of a brother's blood.

Mr. Burlingame further says that he was "*persuaded*" into giving the disclaimer, of which Mr. Brooks made an unwarrantable use, by publishing. He bestows his "scorn" on Mr. Brooks, and accuses him of "lingering in the District, where he was exposed to arrest;" very plainly intimating that he is more prudent than courageous—in plain words that he is wanting in courage.

And Mr. Campbell appears to be very much of the same opinion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Gov. Shannon Removed.—Shannon has been removed from the Governorship of Kansas, and John Geary, of Pennsylvania, appointed in his place.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—One of the charges preferred by the Locofocos against Mr. Fillmore, is, that he only signed the fugitive slave law after the urgent entreaties of his Cabinet, and after he had required the opinion of his Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden) as to its constitutionality—the insinuation being that he wished to veto it if he could find a pretext for doing so. The following letter from Mr. Crittenden to a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, nails that story to the counter as base coin:—

"WASHINGTON, July 11, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 4th July: I reply that neither during his administration, nor at any time, did he ever say to me, or in my hearing, "that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional," or anything to that effect. Neither is it true "that it was only by your (my) urgent solicitation as his adviser that he could be induced to sign the bill." For the purpose, as I supposed, of acting, and showing that he acted, deliberately and advisedly on so important a subject, he required me, as the law officer of the Government, to give my opinion in writing in regard to the constitutionality of certain clauses of the Bill, and I did so. I believe that he also consulted, as usual, all the members. This was done, no doubt, out of respect for his Cabinet, and to secure to his conduct the highest sanction which the advice of his Cabinet counsellors could give. All the members of the Cabinet, I believe, advised in favor of the bill, and in so doing only concurred, as I understood, in the President's own opinion on the subject.

There was no urgency or solicitation to Mr. Fillmore to sign the bill that I know of. I certainly used none, nor did I ever suppose that any was necessary. Mr. Fillmore, I have no doubt, signed that bill freely, and in obedience only to his own convictions and sense of duty.

The above will afford you, I hope, sir, a full answer to your enquiries, and I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

HENRY CLAY WHIGS FOR FILLMORE.—At a large meeting of old line Whigs of Fayette county, Kentucky, the old friends and neighbors of Mr. Clay, held at Lexington, within a mile of Ashland, it was unanimously resolved, with but one dissenting voice, to support Mr. Fillmore for President. It is said that there are but six Whigs in the county who will not support Fillmore.

If Henry Clay were living, he too would go for Fillmore.

THE DANGERS OF LYNCH LAW.—We have not been able to reconcile ourselves to the revolutionary doings of the California Vigilance Committee, or to Lynch Law in any other form or locality, notwithstanding the admitted dreadful evils which it is the professed object of that Committee to remedy. There is no safety,—there cannot be and ought not to be,—in setting aside *the Law*, and its chosen administrators, and taking into private and irresposible hands the awful prerogative of punishment, even to the taking of life. No man, however upright, is safe under such a system; and when once secure in the exercise of such a power, its exhibition against good men will surely follow.

We have an instance of this in one of the San Francisco cases. A Mr. John Crowe was ordered by the Vigilance Committee to leave. He obeyed the order, for it would have been madness to attempt to resist it. On his arrival at New Orleans, his former place of residence, he publishes a statement of the facts, showing that he was charged with no crimes in California, but merely that he was a fugitive from justice from New Orleans; and that this complaint was preferred by one John W. Whaling, whose occupation in this country was a disgraceful one, and who ran away with funds entrusted to him. He then proceeds to show, by certificates of the Clerk of Court, Sheriff, Judges, Mayor, and many other official and private citizens in New Orleans, that there never has been any indictment or complaint against him, and that he was known to them as a good citizen. He says,—

"Against the members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, when first organized, I have nothing to say, nor do I impugn their motives, however widely good men may differ as to the propriety of such an organization under any circumstances, in a country presumed to be governed by laws enacted and sanctioned by the people themselves. That the Vigilance Committee, however, from being at first a body of well-meaning men, soon became an instrument of private vengeance, a secret conclave of despots, to whose lawless banners some of the vilest and most abandoned characters in San Francisco flocked, is a fact that no decent man in San Francisco will now question. When I left there, it was only necessary for some of the wretches composing it to point out or "spot" any man in the city, no matter what might be his calling or his antecedents, and he had to quit the city at the sacrifice of his property and his business, or be the means of shedding the blood of hundreds of innocent men, by inaugurating a conflict between his friends and the civil authorities on one side, and the forces of the Vigilance Committee on the other."

If a quiet citizen may be banished thus for no crime, why may he not as well be hanged? Is it not likely that some as innocent may have been hanged?

APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Gilmer and Bragg will address the people at the following times and places. We hope there will be a general rally to hear them. As the time is short, we beg their friends will aid in circulating the news of their appointments.

At Mocksville,	July 29.
" Yadkinville,	July 30.
" Statesville,	July 31.
" Taylorsville,	Aug. 1.
" Lenoir,	Aug. 2.
" Boone,	Aug. 4.
" Wilkesboro'	Aug. 5.
" Jefferson,	Aug. 7.

Sal. Watchman.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, a resolution was adopted enquiring if any application had been made to the Executive for assistance by the State government of California.

On Tuesday, the Senate refused to engross the bill appropriating $75,000 to test the practicability of the atmospheric telegraph.

Several bills for the improvement of Western harbors were considered and passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, bill appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, was passed.

Mr. Dunn moved to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, in order to offer a substitute restoring the Missouri Compromise, which was negatived.

The House adopted an amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, that no part of the military force shall be employed to aid in enforcing the alleged laws of Kansas, until Congress shall declare whether these laws are in conformity with the organic law; and until Congress shall so declare, it shall be the duty of the President to use the military forces to preserve peace and order, suppress invasion, and disarm the present militia, &c., &c. The House then took a recess.

On Tuesday, the House resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Mr. Barbour's amendment, declaring the territorial laws of Kansas null and void, was rejected. Mr. Sherman's amendment, that the military force of the U. States shall not be employed in Kansas till Congress decides on validity of the territorial laws, etc., was concurred in.

The House reconsidered the vote in Committee of the Whole to annul certain laws of Kansas, and adopted as an amendment to the army bill a substitute for the former, providing for freedom of speech and of the press, abolishing test oaths, dismissing all political prosecutions pending against prisoners, and restoring the Missouri compromise line.

THE STANDARD WILL PLEASE CORRECT.—In yesterday's Standard we find the following commencement of a political editorial:—

"*K. N. Effrontery.*—The Whigs of Washington City recently held, or undertook to hold, a meeting; but before it could be organized the K. N.'s obtruded themselves upon the meeting, creating no little disturbance. The Fayetteville Observer says these infamous ragamuffin K. N.'s "grossly violated every feeling of propriety by their interference."

The Fayetteville Observer never said anything like "infamous ragamuffin K. N.'s. The Standard may not have intended its readers to understand that we did; but such will be the general understanding of those who see that paper and not this.

The Richmond Whig says:—A general alarm from the mountains to the seaboard is felt for the corn crop. The rains have been partial and limited in quantity, the chinch bug universal, and like the sand of the seashore for numbers. Many corn fields are entirely destroyed by them already, and others can only be saved by timely and copious rains.

The California papers publish the following letter fram P. T. Herbert, Congressman, to Dan Alrick, a gambler, who is now in the hands of the Vigilance Committee. The letter explains itself:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1855.

DEAR DAN:—I received your kind and esteemed favor by the last mail, and should have answered it by the last returning mail, had I have had time to have done so, before the sailing of the steamer. It would have afforded me much pleasure to have interceded in your behalf for the appointment you requested (of Marshal.) But Col. Weller having made the appointment in the *first place*, and that at a considerable *sacrifice*, I deemed it nothing more than right, that, so far as I was concerned, he should have the reappointment, which I tendered him, relinquishing to him all claims of mine to the appointment, prior to the arrival of the mail steamer. And I believe that Denver, in this matter, did likewise.

Thus you perceive, that prior to my knowledge of your application, I had yielded all claims to the appointment. I am in hopes, however, that this will not be the last opportunity I shall have to intercede for you politically; and be assured that when the opportunity presents itself you can rely upon all the power and influence I possess to secure anything which you may desire. Remember me kindly to the boys, and accept for yourself my warmest regard.

Yours truly, P. T. HERBERT.

A most Ridiculous Position.—If the Honorable Mr. Anson Burlingame has not succeeded in making himself perfectly ridiculous in the eyes of the nation, including that great portion of it entitled Massachusetts, then we do not see how such a feat can possibly be accomplished by a member of Congress. First he makes a most belligerent speech and avows himself responsible for all that he utters, then explains away everything in it of an offensive character in a manner delightfully Pikwickian and pacific, then recants his explanation, and last of all when asked to the field, consents upon the impossible condition that Mr. Brooks will meet him in Canada. Perhaps Mr. Burlingame intended to propose, upon reaching the spot designated in his acceptance of Mr. Brooks' challenge, a novel mode of settling the difference between them, in endeavoring to realize the wild vision of Miss Biddy Fudge, by

"—taking, instead of rope, pistol or dagger, a
Desperate dash down the falls of Niagara!"

But as we have said, the condition was simply impossible, and Mr. Brooks very properly treated it so. Indeed we shrewdly suspect Mr. Burlingame of naming Canada with the idea of escaping altogether from the disagreeable dilemma in which he had placed himself.—*Petersburg Ex.*

A Frank Admission.—The Alexandria *Sentinel*, more candid and honest than most of its Democratic allies, alluding to Mr. Fillmore, says that, "in consideration of his signing the Fugitive Slave law in 1850, *and pursuing a conservative course generally while President*," it "willingly classed him among the *national* men of the country"—and that it is "willing to take the declarations contained in some of his late Northern speeches that he still deserves to be so classed!"

All for Fillmore.—The Whig State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday. Resolutions expressing their preference for Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, in favor of a state convention to meet at Albany on the 14th of August, to elect delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 17th of September, were adopted.—*N. Y. Comercial.*

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. Haynes Lennon, Mr. JAMES M. KELLEHAN to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of Daniel Clark, deceased.

DIED,

In Washington city, on the 16th inst., JOSEPH DUDLEY WARD, formerly of Onslow county, N. C., but for the last twenty-five years a resident of Washington.

In Clinton, on the 26th inst., JOHN H. ATKINS, aged 38 years.

In Sampson county, on the 20th inst., LAZARUS MATTHIS, aged 86 years.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday morning, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Jno. D. and Mary O. Love, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Near Salisbury, on the morning of the 26th inst., JAMES BROWN, youngest son of Mrs. Ann Brown, aged about 17 years.

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN**, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.

T. L. CROSLAND.

July 22, 1856. 25*tf

EQUITY SALES.

BY virtue of the Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake County, in the cause of *Catherine Roulhac, and others, ex parte*, the subscriber will make the following sales of Real Estate, that is to say: in the town of Windsor in Bertie County, on the second Monday of August next, being the first day of Bertie County Court, a parcel of ground situate in Windsor and known in the plan of said town as lots No. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113, bounded by Granville Street, beginning eight feet from the store-house once owned by Solomon Cherry on said street, and running to Queen street; thence with Queen street to Raccoon branch; thence with said branch to Main or King street; thence down King street to within eight feet of said store; and thence around the store-house and eight feet from the same to the first station, (so as not to include the said store-house,) which was sold to Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Mr. Solomon Cherry—excepting thereout, however, a piece of ground lying on Queen street, including parts of the lots, No. 107, 109, 111 and 113, which the said Roulhac sold and conveyed to J. W. Cowan, and on which is situated the Odd Fellows' Hall. On the parts not conveyed to said Cowan is situated a good dwelling-house, formerly the mansion-house of said Roulhac, with the necessary offices and out-houses, and now in the occupation of P. H. Winston, Esq., as tenant. Also, at the same time and place, one equal undivided third part of a tract of land in Bertie County, bounded as follows: beginning at Rock Point on Roanoke river at a Cypress tree known as the Quarantine Cypress, and running the various courses of Roanoke river to the lower corner of Conby Marsh, below W. H. Heckstall's Fish Shelter, and thence down the various courses of Roanoke river 155 poles, to John Armstead's corner; thence south 82 degrees west through the swamp to the easternmost or middle river; thence up the various courses thereof and the thoroughfare to Roanoke river at the first station, supposed to contain 230 acres—excepting out of the said boundaries a fishery sold to Bryan & Cooper on Conby Marsh and in the possession of W. H. Heckstall, and excepting also out of the same one other fishery on Lost river, sold to Enoch Rayner; which last mentioned premises, with the exceptions aforesaid, were sold and conveyed by William Plummer, Esq., the Executor of the will of Stark Armstead, deceased, to the said Roulhac and Messrs. John and Joseph Cooper, and has been occupied by them for some years as a fishery.

And on the premises in the city of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, being the first day of Wake County Court, the following houses and parcels of ground, namely: one parcel situate in the said city, and designated in the plan of the city as lots No. 19 and 35, bounded on the north by Cabarrus street; on the east by Fayetteville street; on the south by Lenoir street, and on the west by Salisbury street, which was sold and conveyed to said Joseph B. G. Roulhac by Lewis L. Williams, Jas. J. B. White and his wife Rebecca, Lawrence S. Williams, and Joseph L. Williams and his wife Melinda. This is a most valuable lot, being a square in the city, containing two acres, more or less, having on it a large and valuable new mansion house of brick, with offices, kitchens, stables, and other buildings necessary or useful for an agreeable residence in the most eligible situation on Fayetteville street, with a good garden and large yards, containing a number of fine old oaks, a great variety of thrifty roses and other ornamental shrubs, and green house, and with excellent water on the premises. Also, on the same day, another parcel of ground in the city of Raleigh, being part of a lot designated in the plan of the city, as No. 162, lying between the possessions of Wm. Thompson, Esq., and Mr. Thomas R. Fentress, on Fayetteville street, comprising forty-seven feet, fronting on said street, and extending eastwardly to Wilmington street in the rear, which was sold and conveyed to the said J. B. G. Roulhac, by Kenneth Rayner, Esq. and his wife, and on which there is a large and valuable store and brick house of two stories, recently erected, and containing two tenements or stores in the first story, with counting rooms in the rear, and lodging rooms and offices above; constituting one of the most valuable properties in the city.

The terms of the sales prescribed in the decree, are that they shall be made on a credit of one and two years from the day of sale, in equal instalments, secured by bonds with two or more good sureties, bearing interest from the days of sale respectively. The decree also vests the power in the subscriber to make the sales by private contract, subject to the approval of the court, and in such parcels as may be deemed most advantageous to those concerned; and he invites proposals either for the whole or in parcels as may suit purchasers until the days of sale.

The subscriber will attend in person to the sales in Raleigh. He will endeavor also to do so at Windsor, but in case of his absence, Mr. Thomas E. Fanning and Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Bertie, are authorized to act for him in the sale of the Windsor property, and Mr. Fanning alone in the sale of Mr. Roulhac's said share of the land and fishery on Roanoke.

THOMAS RUFFIN,
Commissioner, &c.

July 15, 1856. 23-*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.

John A. Ledbetter vs. Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife.

Original Bill.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Ledbetter, Adm'r of Wm. Ledbetter, and Thomas H. Tomlinson and wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

23*6

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The following is an extract from a late letter of the late Hon. Washington Hunt, ex-Governor of New York, an old line Whig, and one of the most eminent men in that State or in the country:—

Intending no disparagement of the personal merits of any candidate, I am impelled by a clear sense of duty to the country to give my vote for Mr. Fillmore. I accept him on national and conservative grounds, retaining all my independence, yielding no Whig principle, and without professing any adhesion or allegiance to the party which nominates him. If our opinions do not accord on all points, I prefer him as the candidate whose political principles approximate nearest to my own. Having sustained him for elevated trusts on several occasions, I am prepared to try him again in the present crisis.

In regard to the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, our views have ever been substantially the same. I will vote for him because he is a man of moderation and not an ultraist. He stands midway between the violent agitators in both extremes. I believe him to be governed by an honest desire to render even-handed justice to both sections, according to the constitution, and to keep the peace between free States and slave States without subjecting either to dishonor or humiliation. It is no objection to him in my opinion that he is supported by a portion of the Southern people who did not approve the repeal of the Missouri compact, and whose views are rational and conciliatory on the slavery question; for I still maintain that there are people South of the Chesapeake who are worthy to be called fellow citizens, and who are disposed to respect the rights and feelings of the free States. What sort of an Executive does the country need in the present posture of affairs?

Not a representative of extreme views, who would regard nearly half the States as enemies and aliens; or a political strategist who would create or strengthen a party by keeping the North and South in never ending controversy; but on the contrary, a statesman of calm temper, wise judgment and honest firmness, a man imbued with a genuine national spirit, who can be relied on to cultivate friendly sentiments between the sections by proper respect for the rights of each, and a due observance of the federative principles upon which our political compact was formed. Above all, we require at the present juncture an Executive who will enforce the laws with a firm hand, every where throughout the land, Kansas not excepted. To this end it seems desirable to have a man toward whom reasonable people in both sections can look with some confidence in his justice and impartiality.

Mr. Fillmore has given proof that he is capable of executing law with energy and resolution. In discharge of the oath which requires the President to see that the laws are executed, he enforced unpopular laws in each section, against powerful excitements and resistance. If he were now at the head of affairs, who believes that so many outrages could have occurred, or that the prevailing disorders would not be promptly repressed? His election would be favorable to domestic peace and tranquility. It would be a fair warning to border ruffians and filibusters to stay at home and attend to their own business. The fact that he is opposed by extremities on both sides is calculated to commend him to the conservative class, as the best choice that can be made under the circumstances. It is an expressive tribute to his moderation that many of his assailants have found it expedient to aver that they really aim at nothing more than to put the slavery question where he left it at the close of his official term. I will vote for him the more cheerfully because, at a time when free speech in favor of concord and forbearance is denounced as a high misdemeanor, he has had the moral courage to utter bold words of warning and expostulation, in the face of a strong popular tempest. I am aware of the objection that is made to Mr. Fillmore on the question of availability. We are urged not to vote for him because he cannot be elected.

If we were ambitious to ride upon a popular wave, or to display our sagacity by joining the strongest side, perhaps this view of the case might be decisive. But I am not seeking to discover where the majority may be found. Fortunately for our self-respect, you and I must direct our course by very different and more elevated considerations. We must endeavor to discern the path of duty and pursue it regardless of consequences, for which we are not responsible. With me the only questions are what ought to be done; what is truly best for the country in the present condition of affairs, and by which alternative can we most effectually contribute to repress violence, correct abuses and revive a healthy national spirit?

Whatever may be the result, let us endeavor to discharge the duty of free and independent citizens with loyal devotion to country and an earnest solicitude for its safety, prosperity and happiness. Knowing no party but our country, in the present crisis, let us rise superior to temporary passions, and uphold the political fabric which has made us a powerful and united people, never forgetting that the unity of the American Republic is identified with the cause of freedom throughout the world, and aiming above all things to extinguish internal dissensions, and to terminate the revolting scenes of anarchy and civil strife so disgraceful to a nation which boasts of constitutional liberty and a government of laws.

I remain, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON HUNT.

James A. Hamilton, Esq.

Fillmore in New York.—The Fillmore meeting in New York, last week, was so decided a hit, that the *Courrier des Etats Unis* admits that a great reaction has taken place in favor of Mr. Fillmore since his return from Europe, and that his popularity is positive and rapidly increasing.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, (who cordially "hates" Mr. Fillmore) says:

"Bets are running high in Washington that Fillmore will carry Virginia. The news which comes in from the South shows that the ranks of Buchanan are being broken."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—

"The movements in favor of Mr. Fillmore all over the country excite the highest anticipations of his friends, and correspondingly depress the hopes of the opposition. Long faces are in abundance here.

A Massachusetts correspondent says:

I adhere to my original belief that Fillmore will carry the electoral vote of this State, notwithstanding the dis-United States party are trying to move heaven and earth to defeat him. He is rapidly gaining ground, and the violent and fanatical conduct of his opponents is making friends for him every day.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Land Warrants.—The number of land warrants issued since the passage of the late law, is upwards of 158,000; covering nearly 19,000,000 acres.

CHICAGO.—A writer in the Journal of Commerce gives the following account of this remarkable place:—

"On reaching Chicago, we enter the renowned Union Depot, 600 feet long and 160 wide, the largest in the world.

"At this Western metropolis there is much to occupy your attention for days, but I must not linger. At this place centres the trade of some 13 or 14 great railroads, an important canal, and the wonderful chain of lakes which here anchor their first great link with one of the richest and most fruitful portions of the country. It is claimed that more miles of railroad terminate and centre here, than at any other place on the globe. Some of them are trunk roads of gigantic proportions. The Illinois Central is 454 miles long; Chicago and Burlington 210; C. & Rock Island 182; C., Alton & St. Louis 260; C. & Fulton 147; Michigan Central 282; Michigan Southern 243; Chicago & St. Paul, unfinished; Chicago, St. Charles & M., C & Milwaukee 85. Over the Chicago and Burlington road, it was my pleasure to pass, it being on the line of the great 'Central' Route to the Mississippi. Much of this road is built of the continuous rail which makes traveling upon it quite free from jar and noise. The noble prairies of this Garden State are traversed in beautiful style by this great trunk road of iron. Passing through so level and open a country, with only an occasional timber "grove" to change the scene, there is but little danger from collisions. The country is rapidly filling up with enterprising settlers, and beautiful villages, such as Galesburg, Princeton, Monmouth. As we passed along Westward, we met numerous cattle trains loaded with bellowing herds, squalling pigs, headed towards their places of slaughter,—Bull's Head and Brighton. The polite Superintendent, C. G. Hammond, Esq., introduced me to the engineer of our train, with permission to ride with him on the outside. The machine was the 'West Wind.' With great beauty and majesty, and with precision, did this thing of life waft us onward as on the wings of Æolus. My seat on the engine was upon the engineer's cushion, with a window at my right, and another in front. I took it as the seat of honor, and most highly did I prize the views of the country from so conspicuous a point. If you would take an exciting ride, and *realise* something of the velocity of passing over the earth, a mile a minute, or even at a less rate of speed, try a seat with some polite engineer."

In another letter, speaking of agriculture in Illinois, the writer says,—

What most interested me in the farming industry of this country, was the extensive use of reaping machines. The land is perfectly smooth and free of stone, and is therefore admirably adapted to this mode of mowing. It is practiced as follows: The machines are of two kinds; one of them deposits the wheat in heaps as it is cut, the other merely cuts it, leaving it to be raked into heaps by hand. It was the latter kind I particularly noticed, worked by four horses, in a field of twelve acres. There were nine hands in the whole. One of them was mounted on the near leader of the horses, and drove them at a rapid walk. Another sat in an elevated seat over the reaper, and was busy with his rake, with which he deposited the wheat into parcels such as could easily be formed into sheaves. The field was attacked by the reaper on the outside, so that a "swarth," such as it is called, about four feet wide, was cut around it. The hands were distributed over the line traversed by the reaper, engaged in tying bundles—the space devoted to each being sufficient to keep him employed until the reaper had completed its circuit of the field and commenced anew. When the harvest moon is shining, the work is often continued through the night, in order to complete it in good weather. I saw no less than thirty of these machines in a short ride over part of the prairies. Each cuts about 20 acres per day, and when the field is manned as I have stated, the work is thoroughly done, and the wheat left to dry in shocks. Nothing like this expedition is known in agricultural operations on the seaboard. The skill exhibited in the West in this respect is due to the scarcity of laborers, the consequent necessity for great economy of time, and the benefit of competition among numerous adjacent farmers, who cultivate immense fields of grain. The reaper which astonished the people of England, is the one in most extensive use upon the prairies. I can well conceive what emotions it excited in the minds of the slow moving agriculturists, who use the sickle and the cradle for this purpose, over the water. It would be utterly impossible to save the grain in Illinois but for these machines. Allen's mower and reaper is rapidly getting into favor. The people there tell me,—the difficulty of gathering the crop being remedied,—that an equally great one stares them in the face. They fear the want of sufficient accommodation by Railroad to enable them to transport their immense productions to market. Corn at market on the prairie had fallen to 15 cts. per acre. Fears of a scarcity in the East, had, however, carried it up to 28.

Great Mortality among Children.—The Philadelphia Ledger speaks of the entire exemption of that city from epidemics of every kind, and its general good health. It then adds:

But while we have been thus blessed with good health and freedom from epidemics, the mortality reports of the last week, in Philadelphia and New York, indicate an unusual amount of sickness among children. There were 426 interments last week in Philadelphia, or separating the victims of the railroad disaster, there were 400 deaths from natural causes. Of this number 273, or over 60 per cent., were children under five years of age. No less than 95 died of cholera infantum—that most terrible of all infantile maladies during the summer months. This was bad enough, but in New York the case was worse. There the whole number of interments was 631, and of this number 436, or nearly 70 per cent., were under five years of age. The deaths from cholera infantum numbered 158, while infantile convulsions carried off 52, and infantile marasmus 33. In neither city has the mortality of the week been greater than it has been in corresponding weeks of former years; but it is more striking from the fact that it has so suddenly increased—the increase being in each city about one hundred over the previous week. The unusually intense heat and the consumption of unripe fruits and vegetables afford a sufficient explanation for this sudden rise, and parents should be cautioned to be particularly careful in the diet of their children while this oppressive heat continues. It is a fearful thing to see about seven hundred helpless children dying in a week in the two cities of New York and Philadelphia, one-half of whom, at least, might have been saved by the exercise of common prudence on the part of parents. We have our "massacres of the innocents" going on all around us daily, and in many cases the parents are unwittingly the murderers. Care in diet, protection from the direct heats of the sun, cleanliness and cold bathing, might have saved hundreds who have already been sacrificed.

George B. Butler has disposed of his interest in the New York Journal of Commerce. The New York Post says that the price paid was $55,000 for one quarter; making the value of the whole $220,000.

STATE OF THINGS IN CALIFORNIA!

The rebellion in San Francisco differs from the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island and the Topeka rebellion in Kansas, in this respect, that in the last mentioned cases there was a pretence—a very flimsy one, to be sure,—that the Government rebelled against, was not legitimate. But no such pretence is made in California. The rebels there admit that the State Government is a legitimate one,—that the laws are generally binding,—and that all the machinery of government is regularly constituted; yet they take up arms against the Government, trample on its laws, imprison and will probably murder one of its Judges, as they have already murdered two of the State prisoners whom they thought the legitimate Government was too slow in bringing to the gallows; or rather, perhaps, suspected that it would not bring them there at all. When we use the term "murdered" in this connection, we do so on the ground that any pretended trial which the prisoners may have had before the Vigilance Committee, was not a trial in the eye of the law, and that the execution which followed, was not an execution in the eye of the law, but a murder.

These high handed proceedings,—this rebellion and murder,—are perpetrated, like a thousand other crimes, under the pretence of doing God service. It is because the perpetrators are such friends to justice, and such enemies to vice! Their Bible commands them, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers"—"he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God," —but they heed not its voice, in their desire to see vice restrained and justice vindicated. The fallacy of such reasoning we need not stop to point out. Whatever may be the secret motives of the 2,500 persons constituting the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, there is not a Court in the land which would not pronounce them rebels, and their acts wickedness. Probably they have taken a leaf from the "higher law" code promulgated by Wm. H. Seward and sundry clergymen, which teaches in effect that every individual and every community is at liberty to resist and trample upon such laws as it does not approve. In this case, one of the obnoxious laws is that which forbids murder. Another is that which provides that every citizen, even the humblest and the guiltiest, shall not be punished until he has been regularly tried by a competent legal tribunal.

We are amazed at the readiness with which many respectable persons assent to the course of the Vigilance Committee, as under the circumstances correct. Do not such men see that exactly the same principle would justify the worst part of the community, as well as the best, (if only they happened to be a majority,) in arresting, imprisoning and executing other citizens according to their own pleasure, silencing the laws and the Courts, defying the government, and resisting its officers by force of arms? Surely, then, this Vigilance Committee usurpation is a vast public wrong. It strikes at the foundation of all government and law. It brings disgrace upon republican institutions. The Executive of California could not, in justice to his oath, do less than attempt to put it down. Unfortunately, his efforts for this end have thus far been unsuccessful. And it is rumored that he has called upon the general government for assistance. If so, will it be rendered? This will depend upon the judgment of the President whether the exigency has arisen upon which the general government is bound to interfere, according to the Constitution.

N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

A Wife's Devotion.—A passenger on board the ill-fated *Northern Indiana*, gives an account of the narrow escape of Cicero Fowler and wife, of Tully. The Syracuse *Journal* says there was but one life-preserver for Mrs. F. and her husband; he insisted imperatively that she should put it on; she peremptorily refused, saying she "was in poor health and his life was worth far more than hers!" The preserver having no strap Mrs. F. tore the hem from her dress, and fastened it to her husband, whom she continued to encourage, saying she could hold on to him, and if the preserver could not sustain them both, she would be the one to let go and leave him to save himself.

The fire was getting hotter and hotter. The water was thick with human forms struggling for life; she tore her bonnet, already on fire, from her head, and hand in hand with the one she loved better than herself, took the dangerous leap. As they arose from the water Mr. Fowler assisted his wife in procuring a good hold of him on or about the shoulders. She wiped the water from his mouth and eyes, and encouraged him to retain his hope of being saved. He continued to struggle with the waves. Half an hour elapsed and there were no signs of assistance. His strength was rapidly failing; his wife observing it, tried to cheer him. He said he could not stand it any longer; it seemed as though he must give up. At the moment she heard a steamer coming rapidly through the water. She says: "My dear husband, a few moments more and we are safe. Don't you hear a boat coming?" He said he did, and immediately revived, made all the effort in his power, and struggled for himself and heroic wife until the "Mississippi" came up and took them, with scores of others, on her commodious decks.

Fatal Result of Carelessness.—A correspondent of the Peoria (Ill.) Republican writes that paper as follows: Mary Ann Moody, aged 19 years, daughter of J. Moody of Rosefield, Peoria county, was accidentally shot on Thursday, the 13th inst. A young man living with Mr. M. was playing with a double barrel pistol, one barral of which was loaded. The young man was not aware of this fact, as there was no cap on either tube. He put a cap on one of the tubes, and, with the design to have a little sport, pointed it at Mary Ann, who was standing a few feet from him, saying he was going to shoot. He did so, and the fatal ball entered her side. She was to have been married to the young man in a few weeks."

A Singular Coincident.—We visited a few days since, a spot rendered somewhat memorable as having been the scene of a duel between two of Kentucky's chivalrous sons. The position of the duellists, about eight paces, was marked by two trees, one of which bears the initials of one of the party's entire name cut into the bark, the other only bears the initial of the last name of the other party. The tree under which the party stood who was killed is dead, having as we are credibly informed, gradually decayed from the time. The other tree is singularly typical of the condition of the surviving party, who is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum, standing, as it does, with the lower branches full of life and verdure, while its top is dead and leafless. Strange thoughts crowded our minds as we stood and gazed upon these unfortunate witnesses to an unfortunate deed.

Georgetown (D. C.,) Journal.

A Prudent Frenchman.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post gives an account of a celebrated musical performer, Viver, who was engaged to come to the United States, but is so frightened at our numerous railroad accidents, that he demands a life insurance for fifty thousand dollars.

A Man Killed by his own Coffin.—We clip the following remarkable occurrence from the New York Times of yesterday:

"On Saturday night last, a man who resided in Twenty-ninth street, was killed in a most singular manner. The following are the peculiar circumstances, as our reporter has been able to learn them—for, in consequence of the opinion entertained concerning his relatives by the deceased, who was a man of considerable wealth and respectability, they have made great effort to keep the particulars from the public ear. It appears that nearly a year ago, the deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, became strongly impressed with an idea that when he should die, the parsimonious disposition of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap coffin, while he had a strong desire to be buried in one of polished rosewood, lined with white satin and trimmed with silver. Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mind, he discovered an elegant coffin in one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for $75; had it sent to his residence at nightfall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bed room, where it remained until the time of the accident. How it occurred is not known to a certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found the door wide open, and the deceased lying upon the floor dead, with his coffin at his side. She screamed, which soon brought the family, and on raising the body the skull was found crushed in upon the brain. He was discovered about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, to all appearance, he had been dead several hours. On examining the closet a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and, as Saturday night was excessively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the closet in order to procure the wine to use with some ice water he had on a small table by his bedside! It is thought that he must have sought for it in the dark, and, by some mistake, upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Becoming sensible that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get away, when he fell, and the outer end struck his head with sufficient force to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate death. The inquest will be held with all possible secrecy. The unfortunate impression of the deceased concerning his relatives is a sufficient reason for withholding the names of the parties.

A Telegraphic Speculation.—A day or two since a real estate operator in this city telegraphed to Washington to know if a party there would sell him a piece of property for $6,000, upon a credit of sixty and ninety days. The answer was, "You can have it." The afternoon of the same day the operator telegraphed to another city that he would sell the same property for $8,500 upon thirty and sixty days' time, and the reply was, "We will take it." Here was a clean profit of $2,500 made without the investment of a dollar, and all within twelve hours. We are not at liberty to give the names of the parties concerned, but can vouch for the facts above stated. If this is not *speculating to some* purpose we should be glad to hear some new definition of the word.

Chicago Tribune.

A Hot Place.—We believe it is generally conceded that Alexandria, Va., is the hottest place to be found anywhere this side of the regions where good men do not go. We think we know two eminent members of the Petersburg bar who concur in this fact, and the Alexandrians themselves do not entertain a doubt in regard to it. Last Sunday was the hottest day of the season, as numerous as were the hot days that have preceded it. Hear the *Sentinel* of Monday describe it. The editor says:—Old Sol, true to his purpose, never flagged a moment with his fiery rays, and the city lay on its net work of streets, like a big shad on a gridiron, and broiled. The thermometer was at the *outra*-geous point all day.

Petersburg Express.

Our indefatigable "weather clerk," Mr. Merriam, tells us that, according to his records, there has been nothing equal to the "heated term" through which we are now passing, for intensity and long continuance of heat combined, for a period of sixty-eight years! Some little relief has been experienced to-day by the occurrence of that anxiously-looked for event, a shower of rain, not sufficient as yet, however, to satisfy the cravings of the drooping vegetation.

Letter from New York.

Condition of Affairs in San Francisco.—Nothing new has transpired in relation to the Vigilance Committee. Hopkins is reported to be "the same as yesterday," and Judge Terry is still confined in the cells of the Vigilance headquarters. Business is utterly prostrated; capitalists, bankers, and others are, as fast as possible, withdrawing their money from circulation; the public stocks are receding in value; and the time, we fear, is rapidly approaching when there will be an utter want of confidence, and then a general crash. May Heaven avert this evil, but we fear it is inevitable, unless the rioters speedily acknowledge the supremacy of the laws and the constitution and give us back peaceful times.

Democratic State Journal.

New Invention.—A new method of laying down the T rail, by which it answers the same purpose of the continuous or endless rail, has been invented. The ends of the rail are matched or morticed, forming a compound joint, so that they slide into one another, forming a lock or brace, and making it equally as firm as any other part of the rail, and entirely preventing the ends from settling, which causes such a noise or chucking on the cars. It has been tested and said to work well. Mr. Hilliard, formerly a railroad man, is the inventor.

An Ugly Customer.—Mr. Burlingame, while waiting for Mr. Brooks to accompany him to Canada to settle a little affair between them, amused his leisure hours by trying his rifle in a shooting gallery in N. York. He "rang the bell" five times out of nine, and the other four balls came in very uncomfortable proximity to the exact centre.

Robbery of Tom Thumb's Jewels.—The valuable jewels presented to Tom Thumb in his travels in this country and Europe, several of them from crowned heads, were all stolen, together with the case containing them, from the Melodeon, at Cincinnati, on Monday night. They were valued at $20,000.

Caught a Tartar.—W. N. Haldeman, Esq., the editor of the Louisville Courier, was attacked on Thursday last, on the street, by a man named Elias R. Hall. Hall struck him with a large hickory stick before he was aware that an attack was meditated. Mr. Haldeman warded off the blow and knocked Hall down with his fist. When he fell on the pavement a pistol dropped from his pocket. Mr. Haldeman wrested the stick from him, when Hall jumped to his feet and fled down the street.

EPIGRAM.

Lothario. Ah! dearest Anna, of your love I'm dying,
And at your feet I lie ——
Anna. —— I see you're lying.

Reduction of Freight.—We understand that a considerable reduction has been made in the rates charged for freight on the North Carolina, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads, which went into operation on Thursday last.

The rates now charged on the North Carolina Railroad from Hillsborough to Goldsborough are, for Flour 36 cts per barrel, Wheat 9 cts. per bushel, Corn 8 cts. Salt 40 cts. per sack, Iron, Nails, Domestics, Machinery, Salt Fish, &c., 27 cts. per 100 lbs.

On the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the charges are, from Goldsborough to Wilmington or to Weldon, Wheat 5 cts. per bushel, Corn 5 cts. Flour 20 cts. per barrel, Iron and Nails per 100 lbs. 25 cts. Fish 50 cts. per barrel

Hillsborough Recorder.

Case of Stabbing.—On Monday evening last, our usually quiet town was considerably excited by learning that Mr Mannahan (proprietor of the Crescent City Circus,) was dangerously if not fatally stabbed, by some person unknown. As near as we can learn the facts of the case, Mr. M. and lady were about to enter the canvass, when some one insulted his wife; a rencontre immediately ensued, and Mr. M. was stabbed in the left side, the weapon entering the left lung. The assassin took leg bail, and owing to the darkness, escaped, and is still at large.

P. S. Since the above was written we learn that there are hopes of Mr. M's recovery.

Greensborough Patriot.

The Hon. Frank Granger, of New York, in avowing himself for Fillmore, utters a truth, which we believe is especially applicable to Virginia: "If all the men in the Union, who think Mr. Fillmore would make the best President, would vote for him, he would be elected by an immense majority."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 31.

New York Politics.—The Convention of the Soft Democrats, after a long discussion, voted yesterday to fuse with the Hards. In joint Convention, to-day, Amasa J. Parker was nominated for Governor, and Judge Vanderbilt for Lieutenant Governor, and Addison Gardner and David L. Seymour for Electors at large.

WASHINGTON, July 31.

Governor of Kansas.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Col. John W. Geary, as Governor of Kansas, in place of Wilson Shannon, removed.

Instinct of Horses.—It is asserted as a fact, says the Cincinnati Times, that some of the horses in the service of the Fire Department become entirely restless, and seem anxious to "be off" the moment the fire bell commences ringing —and though gentle at other times, are no sooner in the traces of an engine, than they dart off at the top of their speed. They seem to partake of all the excitement of firemen on such occasions. An incident, resulting rather seriously to Mr. John Wilson, a member of fire company No. 10, exhibiting this instinct, occurred yesterday afternoon. Mr. Wilson had one of the horses of the company hitched in a cart, and was driving leisurely along the street, when the fire bells commenced ringing. The horse immediately became excited, and whirling, startled for the engine house at full speed. Mr. Wilson found it almost impossible to manage him. The horse ran on until he came to the engine, when in turning the corner, he upset the cart. Mr. Wilson was thrown out, and the wheel of the cart passed over him, crushing his ribs.

We have heard of another case, equally curious, of the force of habit in animals. At the Mauch Chunk rail road, a number of mules were employed to draw the coal cars up an inclined plane and on the return trip, the mules would be put in the cars and ride down. They were so much accustomed to this, that they never would draw in any thing *until they had first had a ride.*

COLUMBIA, July 30.

Re-Election of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt.—The election in the districts of Messrs. Keitt and Brooks has resulted in the unanimous re-election of both of those gentlemen. There was a large vote cast.

Congressional Duels.—There have been but twenty-five Congressional challenges to fight duels since the organization of the first Congress, and the greater number of these originated in quarrels, which, though political, had no reference to matters which occurred in Congress. The last duel is the most remarkable of all. Brooks fired, before his time, a red hot card at Burlingame, and then ran off to the Virginia Springs. Burlingame follows in a double barrelled shot from himself and Mr. Campbell, through the columns of the Intelligencer. Both parties then agree not to have anything further to do with each other, and this is the end of the affair.

Philadelphia Ledger.

WHITEHALL, Vt., July 30.

Another Fatal Steamboat accident.—The steamer *John Gray* was burnt yesterday, near Garfield. Several of the passengers and crew perished. Among the former, the bodies of four of the ladies have been recovered.

Died, in Bennington, Vt., recently, ELIJAH FILLMORE, Esq., an uncle of the ex-President. He was very highly respected by his neighbors and townsmen and was one of the oldest living native residents of Bennington.

Large Train of Cars.—On the New York and Erie railroad, one day last week; a single engine drew a train of 151 cars, loaded with coal, from Great Bend to Binghamton, the load consisting of *thirteen hundred and one tons.* The train was fully up to time.

The wife of a Cincinnati merchant eloped a few days ago, and the husband took the matter very easily until a friend undertook to condole with him, when he knocked the sympathiser flat.

Hottentot Custom.—Among the Hottentots, if a widow marries again, she is obliged to cut off the joint of a finger for every husband she marries after the first: this she presents to her new husband on her wedding day, beginning at one of the little fingers first.

TURNIP SEED,

FRESH and genuine, just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF GINGER,
Hoofland's German Bitters,
Barry's Tricopherous.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

CASTOR OIL.

EAST India Castor Oil in bottles, of superior quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 17. 22-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

COMMUNICATIONS.

CLINTON, N. C., July 30, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: Our county, for the last two weeks, has been fairly canvassed by the Democrats. The Senate election is creating some considerable excitement. Mr. Thos. Holmes of Clinton is the nominee of a portion of the Democratic party, on which grounds they contend that he is entitled to the support of the whole party. It is well for Mr. Holmes that he has the Convention—if a Convention it may be called —to bear him out in his election; for it is the only ground upon which his Democratic friends urge him on the Democrats. Among the Democrats Mr. Holmes has been quite rabid toward the Whigs and "K. N's"; but as he advanced toward the upper end of the county, where the mass of the Whigs and K. N's are, he softened down and treated them with much *affected* courtesy.

Mr. Holmes's mode of electioneering in the Whig part of the county was, that his opponent Mr. Faison, had in the last Legislature voted away too much money. But at the same time Mr. Faison, who so faithfully served us in the last Legislature, made him admit that if he—Faison—had been the nominee that he—Holmes—would have voted for him and also influenced others to do so too.

During the several discussions it was very evident to every discerning mind that Mr. Holmes was too young and inexperienced to cope in argument, with Mr. Faison. Some of Mr. Holmes's Democratic friends admit that Mr. Faison is the man to send back to the Legislature. And had justice taken the place of prejudice in the Convention, he would certainly have received the unanimous vote of the Convention.

Mr. Faison's Democratic friends will treat him with great injustice if they do not again vote for him. The interest of the county demands that Mr. Faison should, instead of Mr. Holmes, be returned to the Legislature. And if I am not much mistaken, the good citizens of Sampson are not so unmindful of past services as not to return him.

It is argued by some, and justly too, that Mr. Faison is thirteen thousand dollars better than any member that ever went from this county. This much is true, that he was instrumental in getting $10,000 for the Clinton and Warsaw Plank Road, and also $5,000 for the Clinton Female Institute. He also battled hard for the Fayetteville and Beaufort rail road, and succeeded in getting it through the Senate. But by such men as the *immortal* Col. Daughtry it was killed in the Commons. And yet this *same Col.* is again nominated by the Democrats for a seat in the Commons. If *he* is an exponent of Democratic principles, save us, oh save us from such democracy.

The Col.'s reason for not voting for our rail road is somewhat amusing and deserves to be noticed. He said, at Little Cohary, the reason that he did not vote for our road was, that Mr. *Whitfield of Duplin, "honeyfuggled"* him out of his vote. The people were no little amused when the Col. used the word, "Honeyfuggle." And I presume that the Col. has not heard the last of *"Honeyfuggle;"* for if the people of Sampson are true to themselves and true to the interest of the county, they will *"honeyfuggle"* him out of a seat in the next Legislature of N. C.

The *immortal Col.* is opposed by an independent Democrat who is a nice man and would, no doubt, make the people a good representative, if elected. I refer to Mr. Jas. Moseley.

The Col.'s colleague is a young man by the name of White. Owing to indisposition Mr. White has not canvassed the county, so it fell on the Col. to tell the people who was the other nominee. Sometimes he *"Renounced"* Mr. White as a candidate, and sometimes he *"Denounced"* him as a candidate. In this manner he blundered through the county. A VOTER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, DIALECTIC HALL, July 28th, 1856.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in his wisdom, has been pleased to remove from earth our late fellow-member, WILLIAM H. MARSH, and thus in the pride of manhood to stop his career of usefulness: Therefore, in view of the many estimable qualities of character which endeared him to all who knew him, be it unanimously

Resolved, That while we bow with humble resignation to the will of Him who is the Disposer of all things, and who has provided the means of consolation under any affliction which He, in His Providence, may impose upon His creatures, we do sincerely lament the death of our respected brother.

Resolved, That, in all humility, we offer our condolence to his afflicted family for their irreparable loss, and unite with them in deploring a fate by which so much promise and so many hopes have been laid in an untimely grave.

Resolved, That this afflicting visitation admonishes us of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and that, while we cherish the memory and regret the death of our departed friend and brother, we will remember that we too must die.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon our Records, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the Deceased; also, that they be sent to the Asheboro' Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer, and Argus, and Wilmington papers, with the request that they be published.

J. H. COBLE,
THOS. COWAN,
J. T. MOREHEAD,
Committee.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT DIED.

Suggested by reading upon her Brother's tomb the beautiful line "THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED."

I am all alone in twilight now,
And the evening hour is near:
And the cricket's chirp and the wind's low sigh
Are all the sounds I hear:
And over my heart in its loneliness
Sad memory rolls her tide;
For my thoughts are borne to the Spirit Land,
To the little girl that died.

The sun shone bright in the summer sky,
And the breeze with the leaflets played,
As we slowly wound our tearful way
To the churchyard's holy shade:
We wept as we laid her down to rest
A tiny tomb beside,
A cherub brother who went before
The little girl that died.

We shall miss her when the evenings come,
And the sound of her childish glee,
As she watched at the gate for our coming, or flew
To her nest on her father's knee.
We shall see her toys and her empty chair,
And the hat, her infant pride;
And they will speak with a voiceless speech
Of the little girl that died.

We shall meet her soon in the Angel's Home—
In her starry home on high,
Where Sorrow's shadow casts no gloom
And death dissolves no tie.
We shall roam on the shores of the ocean of love,
And bathe in its heavenly tide:
And one of our treasures immortal shall be
The little girl that died.

TURNIP SEED.

RED TOP STRAP LEAF;
Large English Norfolk,
" Flat Dutch:
Ruta Baga,
Just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.
July 30. 26-1lm

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1856.

VISIONARY BANKING SCHEMES.—On the 14th ult we devoted about a column to an editorial exposure of some of the fallacies with which the public mind is filled on the above subject, and especially to the correction of some errors into which the Lexington Flag had fallen. In the Flag of the 1st inst. after we had almost, (and after we had supposed the Flag had altogether,) forgotten the matter, that paper favors us with a reply of near three columns, in which most of the facts and arguments which we presented are unnoticed.

The Editor of the Flag is kind enough to compliment the senior Editor of the Observer, and we reciprocate his personal feelings; but we wish he had confined himself to the subject in hand, without reference to "Mr. Hale." It is out of such references that many of the personalities of the press arise; therefore we think them injurious as well as in bad taste. What "Mr. Hale" does, and what "Mr. Hale" says, are of no sort of consequence. What the Fayetteville Observer says is fair game for the Flag and "the rest of mankind."

The personal allusions of the Flag oblige us to do what is always ungracious,—to relieve the said "Mr. Hale" from imputations of selfishness which the Flag has cast on him. The Flag represents him (with ironical commendation for his "disinterestedness" and "patriotism,") as endeavoring to guard the State against engaging in banking, and thus risking its money, only that "Mr. Hale" may himself, and others like him, subscribe to the bank stock and realize the profits. And it asks why does not "Mr. Hale, as a prudent man, sell out all his bank stock?" "And we would ask Mr. Hale, seriously, whether the State would not realize more money from having $1,000,000 invested in bank stock than from the same amount invested in his proposed Rail Road? If a man or the State would not act more prudently and be more certain to realize a profit by investing money in bank stock,—which is greatly above par, and run the risk of its falling, than to invest it in rail road stock, which is 50 per cent. below par, with the hope of its increasing in value? And if Mr. Hale was entirely disinterested, could he, as a prudent man, advise his friends or the State to take the rail road stock in preference to stock in the banks?"

Such personal allusions, we repeat, oblige us to refer to our own individual course.

We therefore inform the Flag, that "Mr. Hale" did long ago sell out *all* the bank stock he had except some half a dozen shares. That "Mr. Hale" never subscribed to a single share in any of the banks incorporated by the Legislature: That he preferred, as a patriotic man, and as he thinks, as a "prudent man," to go heavily in debt to subscribe to the rail road: That he was aware that the rail road is not likely to pay as large dividends as the banks; but he thought, and still thinks, that the amount of a man's profits are a very small matter of consideration compared with some other things. He has felt, that an investment in a bank would merely add to his own income; whilst an investment in a rail road would benefit the State, the community in which he lives, (and to which he owes all that he is and has,) and his own business and property.

Now precisely such considerations have weighed with him in regard to the State. Banking is not a legitimate business for the State; it is not one in which the State can manage its finances with half the skill and prudence of a private individual. Internal improvement *is* the legitimate business of the State. And if it shall only realize 5 per cent. from the dividends of rail roads, instead of 10 per cent. from banks, the difference is far more than made up by the increased value of real estate, and the increased taxes thereon, to say nothing of the increased prosperity of the people and increased respectability of the State as a State.

We hope the Flag is answered?

We would like to pursue the subject, but indisposition deprives us of the physical ability to do so just now. Of several other points we would like to reply to, there is but one we will allude to, and that because it can be done in a very few words. The Flag represents us as "seriously" proposing that the State should go into a great mercantile business. Surely the Flag could not have so greatly misunderstood us. Our only meaning was, of course, as we expressed it, that if the State should engage in banking, simply to make money, as well might she engage in merchandizing, as even more profitable. But nobody could suppose that we "seriously" wished her to engage in either the one or the other.

One word more. We did not say that visionary banking schemes were pressed "*by* most of the newspapers of the State," but *through* most of them. There is a want of accuracy in the Flag in this and other instances.

MURDER.—A free colored man named Jordan Petteford, residing in the suburbs of this town, was shot on Wednesday last, in the public street of that part of the town, and in broad day. He died on the following Friday.

A white man named Powell was arrested on suspicion.

A Coroner's Jury has been in session since the death of Petteford, earnestly engaged in the praiseworthy effort to elicit some testimony to identify the murderer. So far, we learn, they have not been successful.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The dreadfully hot and dry weather ended with a good rain on Friday last. This morning the thermometer stands at 82°, instead of 90 to 100, as last week. The accounts from the country are exceedingly discouraging as to the crops. Much of the early corn is doubtless past hope, from this rain or any other. And what with the drought and the cotton bug, a scarcity is seriously apprehended.

WHEAT.—We learn that 90 tons of wheat (about 3000 bushels) went down to Wilmington on the Central rail road on Saturday last.

Both the Whig Senators from Maryland, Messrs. Pearce and Pratt, have addressed letters to their constituents, avowing their determination to support Buchanan, and advising their Whig friends to do likewise. They give as their reason that Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected, and that the only hope of defeating Fremont is to unite all parties opposed to abolition in favor of Buchanan.

We deeply regret to see this. It is not in accordance with our ideas of duty. We think it beyond any man's foresight to tell who can and who cannot be elected, in the present confused, transition state of parties. It is manifest that Mr. Fillmore has been gaining ground, and but for such defections of his friends, there is no telling but that he might come out victor in the contest. If his friends generally abandon him, as Messrs. Pearce and Pratt do, of course he must be defeated.

Moreover, there is strong reason to believe, that Buchanan cannot possibly carry New York, and that the only hope of preventing the vote of that great State being cast for Fremont, lies in the Fillmore ticket. Now if the friends of Fillmore in New York see that the South deserts him, will they not argue that there is no use in voting for a candidate who cannot possibly be elected—as Mr. Fillmore cannot be without Southern votes?

In every view of it, this movement of Messrs. Pearce and Pratt seems to us to be ill-timed and wrong.

The N. Y. Commercial says, on this subject,—

"Every week, we had almost said every day, reveals more and more the gratifying fact that Mr. Fillmore is gaining ground in the Presidential contest. Had Mr. Pratt, and the two or three other prominent Whigs who have also abandoned their old political affinities and associations, but waited another month, we believe they would have seen reason to adhere to the cause of which they have hitherto been able supporters. Or had Mr. Pratt known the growing feeling in the free states in behalf of Mr. Fillmore, as recently manifested on many occasions, and as tacitly admitted by his most determined opponents, he would not have reached his erroneous conclusion that Mr. Fillmore will be left without an electoral ticket in a single nonslaveholding state!"

FILLMORE IN GEORGIA.—The Columbus Times, one of the strongest democratic papers in Georgia, whilst it claims that State for Buchanan, makes the following important admission:—

"We are frequently asked if there is any truth in the alleged reaction in favor of Fillmore at the South. *Candor compels us to say there is.*"

NEW YORK POLITICS.—We copy the following letter from the Richmond Whig. Our information from other sources leads us to believe, confidently, that Mr. Fillmore's prospects *have* improved in that State, as elsewhere throughout the country generally:—

BUFFALO, July 28th, 1856.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have had it in my heart sometime to address you a letter, in order to convey, if possible, to you, a correct idea of the real, true condition of politics in New York. I do not design to make the letter public, and do not intend it for publication, as I may not accomplish much in that way.

What is the condition of public sentiment now? We see the greatest revolution going on ever witnessed in this country.

Col. Fremont, nominated by the Republican party, and immediately by the "Softs,"—or at least a very large portion of them going off for the Woolly Horse. What next? Mr. Fillmore comes home, passes through the Empire State, amid the greatest splendor, and demonstrations of joy, such as have never before been witnessed in this State. Now his friends are at once hopeful and determined.

Where is Buchanan? Most evidently, most clearly, most undoubtedly, far, far in the rear. Is there any hope for any change in his favor in this State? I reply, none whatever.

It therefore follows that the fight in New York is between Fillmore and Fremont, and such is really the case.

Knowing this to be the fact, Mr. Fillmore's friends will work day and night, every moment. They are encountering nothing at the hands of the Democratic party, nothing at all. The democracy has lost all hope of success in the Empire State. But we do encounter a most devilish opposition at the hands of these Fremont fire eaters.

So, all national Democrats who are willing to make the *preservation of the Union the question paramount to all others, will go for Mr. Fillmore.* They have, indeed, very many of them, declared their intention of so doing.

Now the question to be settled is, how will New York go? I say to you, sir, that New York will cast her vote, by a large majority, for Millard Fillmore.

MR. FILLMORE'S PROSPECTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—In a letter from Boston to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (*a Buchanan paper,*) we find the following cheering account of the reaction now going on in favor of Mr. Fillmore in Massachusetts. It is not only highly encouraging to the friends of Mr. Fillmore, but even more so to the friends of the Union, if, under present circumstances, they can be regarded as otherwise then synonimous terms:—

"The prospects of Mr. Fillmore are growing better in this State. His Albany speech has caused many to pause, and to ask themselves how as patriots and Christians they can consent to vote for a candidate nominated by *one half of the States of the Union*, and with a party whose acts and words tend to divide and (may we not say) destroy our happy country. It is evident that many, perhaps the majority of the people of Massachusetts, are not yet *sure* how they will vote. They are in an inquiring state, and if some of our old and tried patriots would now speak for the country, for the whole country, it is believed a majority at least of the people of Massachusetts would be induced to vote for men nominated by national Conventions, and of patriotic principles. The only question of importance now before the country is, the Union, the Constitution and the laws. That was the question at the last presidential canvass, and the masses were found to be sound on it, as we have no doubt they will be in the pending contest. A National, a Union man, the people of this country demand, and such a man they will elect."

A large fire occurred in Boston on Tuesday last, by which nine persons were either burnt to death or killed by jumping from the upper stories. The buildings were occupied by Irish families or as sailor boarding houses.

STOPPING THE SUPPLIES.—It is a subject of grave speculation whether the madmen who rule the House of Representatives will carry out the threats which they have made of defeating the appropriation bills unless their abolition projects in regard to Kansas shall be assented to by the Senate, as assuredly they will not be. We do not believe that they will go to that extremity, for their own section will be the sufferer by it; and the yankees are not celebrated for such a disinterested patriotism as will ruin themselves and their constituents.

The following communication in the National Intelligencer puts this subject in its true light. It will be observed that the writer speaks of its breaking every bank between Washington and Maine. He makes no allusion to the South, because, as there is little of the public money collected or expended in the South, there could be little *direct* effect upon the South. But such ruin at the North could not happen without bringing evil in its train to the South also.

As Congress will adjourn on the 18th inst., we shall soon see how all this is to end:—

MESSRS. EDITORS: Intimations have been thrown out in the House of Representatives of stopping the appropriation bills unless certain things are done in connexion with Kansas. In a monarchy like Great Britain a state of things might probably arise in which such an extreme measure would be advisable or proper; but it is hardly possible to conceive of a contingency which would justify such a revolutionary step in a Government constituted as is that of the United States, and under the system of such frequent recurrence to the ballot-box, that effective and constitutional remedy for political mismanagement or other political evils.

But have those who talk so flippantly of defeating the appropriation bills ever reflected on the consequences of such an ultra and unjustifiable proceeding? If it is ever successfully attempted in this country it is to be hoped the Executive, whoever he may be, when it takes place, will allow the consequences to follow to the bitter end without any attempt to check or palliate them. Let him pay off and lay up every ship-of-war, disband the army, stop every public work, close every navy yard and public armory, discontinue the purchase of provisions, clothing, arms and accoutrements, stores and supplies of every kind, either for the military, naval, or civil service, and allow the gold to accumulate in the subtreasury.

Any one at all acquainted with the course of trade and the business, both commercial and financial, of the nation, may form some idea of the result upon the community, without any distinction as to station, profession or trade. The mere accumulation of coin in the subtreasury, without any corresponding disbursements, would in less than three months break every bank between Washington and Eastport, but not before those institutions, in efforts to save themselves by rapid curtailments, had spread ruin and bankruptcy throughout the financial and commercial community, under the pressure and the general distress which would ensue. The immense mass of stocks of every description that is held in the country would be depreciated to the extent of $200,000,000 or $300,000,000. Real estate would decline to a still further extent, and all species of both foreign and domestic productions would suffer in like form to a greater or less extent.

No men or set of men or party, however numerous, who would assume the responsibility, could stand before such an outbreak of indignation as would follow under such circumstances, but they would be crushed out of political existence without the most remote hope of ever again resuscitating. If such an experiment is ever tried in this country it will never be repeated, under the fearful results that would follow to the authors, abettors, or aiders of the measure. We already have sufficient trouble on hand without adding such a load as this would be to the burden. L.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The running of the mail trains on the North Carolina Rail Road has been again changed—this time from day to night. Hereafter the cars leave Goldsborough at 2 A. M., and arrive at Charlotte 4.30 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 5.30 P. M., and arrive at Goldsborough at 7.45 A. M.

This arrangement will render necessary a change in the schedule for the Salem Stage, so as to connect with the Rail Road at High Point.

A HARD CASE.—"A Stockholder" in the N. C. rail road, in a communication published in the Lexington Flag, presents rather an ugly case for Gov. Bragg. He says,—

"John A. Gilmer labored, toiled, through heat and cold, addressed our people along nearly the whole length of the N. C. Rail Road, paid his own expenses during the time, neglected his business, to further this great improvement. We all know his exertions in the Legislature—his success. Paid $8,100 in *cash*, towards building this Road.

Gov. Bragg never paid $1, never subscribed $1—was opposed to this and all other internal improvements.

Since the canvass commenced, John A. Gilmer has paid for *every mile* rode over by himself, on the N. C. Rail Road.

Gov. Bragg *rides free*, shows his *free ticket* to the Conductor. "Is this fair?" What encouragement have the liberal gentlemen of our State to go into, or subscribe of their means to further State improvements, when their exertions are not appreciated; when such gross favoritism is meted out?"

We learn that the Mass meeting of the American party at the Battle Field of Guilford Court House, on Friday last, was largely attended, and that speeches were delivered by Geo. Davis, Esq. and Gov. Graham, H. K. Nash, Hon. K. Rayner, Hon. N. Boyden, Mr. Brevard, and others.

Elections.—We are on the eve of several State elections, the results of which, at this moment, will be more than usually interesting. The following is believed to be a correct list of those which vote prior to the Presidential election:

Kentucky	Aug. 4	California	Sept. 4
Iowa	Aug. 4	Maine	Sept. 8
Texas	Aug. 4	Florida	Oct. 6
Missouri	Aug. 4	Pennsylvania	Oct. 14
Arkansas	Aug. 4	Ohio	Oct. 14
North Carolina	Aug. 7	South Carolina	Oct. 14
Vermont	Sept. 2	Indiana	Oct. 14

Missouri, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida and Indiana, vote for Governor.

COLUMBIA, July 31.

The Congressional Elections.—Col. Brooks received 7,922 votes, and $600 were contributed towards the payment of his fine and expenses in the Sumner affair. The vote for Col. Keitt was also large.

GOV. GARDNER.—This gentleman last year acquired considerable reputation by his resistance of the abolition wing of the K. N. party in Massachusetts. He organized what was called a National American party in that State, and was by it re-elected Governor. He has now accepted the nomination for Governor by the late American Convention which endorsed Fremont and Dayton, and has written a letter in favor of that ticket.

The chairman of the committee which informed Gov. Gardner of his nomination, was Wm. J. Eames, one of the committee which requested Mr. Fillmore's acceptance of the nomination of the American party. Mr. E. is now a supporter of Fremont.

SENATORIAL VERBOSITY.—For reasons heretofore given, the plan of a general River and Harbor Bill has been dropped by Congress, and separate Bills are now introduced for each harbor, river, &c., debated, passed, vetoed by the President, re-introduced, re-debated, and repassed by a two-thirds vote. Day after day we read in the Washington papers some such announcement as this:—

"The Bill for the improvement of Sheboygan Harbor (lake, river, or falls, as the case may be,) was taken up, discussed by so and so (naming some dozen or two Senators) in favor, and by so and so (another dozen) in opposition. The debate took a wide range, involving the constitutionality, the expediency, and all other points connected (or disconnected) with the whole question of internal improvements by the General Government. (As was the case the day before, and has been the case on every bill of the kind for the last twenty years.)"

Where is the utility of all this expenditure of breath by the speaker, labor and ink by the printer, and money by Uncle Sam, who pays for the Senator's breath and the printer's ink and labor? The minority have over and over again expressed their opposition to the system, and explained the monstrous violations of the Constitution, as they think, by which such bills are passed. The country is fully convinced of their opposition, and their speeches are known by heart. It is known that there is a clear majority of at least 2 to 1 in favor of the bills, for it has been repeatedly demonstrated by the yeas and nays. And it is also known that all the speeches between this and the crack of doom will fail to affect a single vote for or against the system. Wherefore repeat them?

We could understand the course of the minority if their speeches were made against time, for the purpose of staving off a vote and thus defeating the Bills. That would be sensible, and might be effective. But nothing of the kind is attempted. The speeches, for all that one sees to the contrary, are made merely to fill up the columns of the Congressional Globe, to be scattered over the country, and thereby to convince his immediate constituents that the orator, who is wasting breath, time, and the public money in making himself ridiculous, is "a faith-ful sen-tinel on the w-a-t-c-h tow-ers of lib-er-ty."

On this subject the Senators in the minority seem very simple. But there is in the Senate another class, if possible, of still greater simplicity. They are the majority, who know that the opposition speeches are mere harmless discharges of gas for home consumption; that no vote is affected; and that the passage of the Bills (all they want) is a certainty. Yet they must needs reply to all the folly uttered by the other side; and thus, days, months, and years, more breath, time, labor, and public money are wasted on foregone conclusions.

Speech-making in Congress, at the present day, is a habit certainly more honored in the breach than in the observance, resulting in no good whatever to Senator or people, to the great detriment of the former in public estimation, and of the latter in the contents of the public purse. "Freedom of speech" may be a very good thing, but a great pity it is, that the ceaseless gabble, gabble, gabble, of the public servants cannot be restrained.

THE ROGUES CHEATED.—The papers tell a story, (and we learn that it is a true one,) of a gentleman from this State carrying with him to the North a free negro man who had been convicted of a crime the punishment of which was death, but the circumstances being palliating he was merely required to leave the State never to return. The State authorities put the negro in the hands of Mr. Vick, to take off, thus to be assured of his removal. On arrival at Philadelphia, the gentleman registered his name—"Mr. Vick and Servant." Very soon "the Abolitionists appeared and used every persuasion to induce the negro to abscond; and he informed Mr. V. that they had offered him $50 to run off. Mr. V. advised the boy to demand $100. The amount was paid and the bauished negro who was taken to the North to be left there, received aid unexpectedly and is now residing among a class of people altogether worth his association."

TAKEN IN.—The Portland, Maine, Argus mentions that "the Black Republicans of Norway, in this State, have boldly thrown to the breeze the banner of disunion. They have raised a flag bearing 16 stars, &c."

A leading Know Nothing paper, mistaking Black Republicans of Norway, a town in Maine, for Black Republican emigrants from Norway, the European kingdom, pathetically remarks:

"The same old story. When will Southern men see that the present easy process of naturalization is digging the grave of the Union? We might almost ask what class of emigrants as a body, are not sectional, unless kept in restraint by the force of public opinion."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The John Jay, a pleasure boat on Lake George, was burnt on Tuesday last, and of the passengers four ladies and two gentlemen were burnt or drowned.

Heavy Imports at New York.—With an importation last week of nearly one million dollars worth of sugar alone, and heavy receipts of other descriptions of general merchandise, the total imports of the week at New York, including the dry goods already referred to, reach the large aggregate of $6,333,327, against only $2,650,697 in the corresponding week of last year.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Collamer moved to amend Mr. Butler's bill to give a fixed salary to members of Congress, so as to continue the law as it is, except to add 25 per cent. to the per diem—that is, to make it $10 a day. The bill was referred to the Committee of Finance.

Five hours—terribly hot hours—were spent in discussing an internal improvement bill, when an adjournment took place for want of a quorum.

On Thursday, the Senate passed a bill for detraying the expenses of Indian hostilities in California.

No less than twenty internal improvement or harbor bills were passed, some of them after debate, and all by a yea and nay vote, the majority being generally two to one. They were nearly all for Ohio and New York. One was for the Southwest, viz: to improve Arkansas river.

On Friday, the Senate passed several private bills, and discussed the action of the recent Naval Board. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the tedious process of a call of the House was rendered necessary for the want of a quorum at the hour of meeting. And after getting a quorum, and making an attempt to do some business, the House was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum.

On Thursday, the House resumed the consideration of the Kansas contested election case.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, admitted that neither Whitfield nor Reeder were legally elected, but that as the latter received more votes than the former, he urged the House to admit him to a seat instead of Whitfield.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, inquired whether might or right was to prevail in this case?

Mr. Washburne said it was competent for the House to admit either.

Mr. Stephens replied, deprecating the course of that party who could thus trample on the rights of the people, guaranteed by the Constitution, as in the case of Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Army bill, which restricted people from bearing arms in self defence.

Mr. Sherman made a speech in reply to Mr. Oliver's minority report on the Kansas investigation, and endeavored to maintain the truth of the statements in the majority report.

Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, declared the whole transaction an assault on justice and truth. He said that instead of facts the majority report was composed of the grossest misrepresentation and falsehood, not to say perjury, and was entitled to no credit whatever. The statements were base, fictitious and Munchausen-like. He denounced the Emigrant Aid societies and their abettors and supporters.

Mr. Oliver followed, defending the minority report. He said the House, in admitting Reeder, would be lost to all sense of justice and decency.

The Clerk commenced reading a statement from Reeder, who is now sick in Philadelphia; but before its conclusion the House adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Boyce presented a certificate from the Governor of South Carolina, informing him of the re-election of Preston S. Brooks. Mr. B. was then sworn in by the Speaker.

The Kansas election case was next considered. The Clerk finished the reading of Reeder's statement. Mr. Whitfield maintained his right to the seat. A resolution was then offered, that Whitfield was not entitled to his seat, was adopted by a vote of 110 to 92. A resolution to the effect that Reeder was entitled to the seat, was rejected by a vote of 88 to 113. Private bills were next considered, after which the House adjourned.

THE HOUSE ON KANSAS.—On Tuesday, the House rejected the amendment to the army appropriation bill which it had adopted in committee of the whole, forbidding the employment of the Army in Kansas, and declaring the Kansas laws null and void. This was done by one vote—89 to 88. An amendment offered by Mr. Sherman was then adopted, 91 to 86. This amendment differs from the one rejected in this: It does not declare the Kansas laws null and void, but requires that the military force of the United States shall not be used to enforce them, until they are acted upon by Congress. The amendment also provides that the militia of the Territory be disarmed, and the President recall the United States arms therein distributed; and prevent armed men from going into the territory; also that the United States troops shall preserve peace until Congress decide what is, and what is not law in the Territory. The bill, with this amendment engrafted, was then passed,—89 to 80.

The Union says that "the meaning of this amendment is, that anybody in Kansas who chooses to violate the laws of the Territory may do so with impunity provided he can muster force enough to resist their execution by the officers appointed by the territorial legislature to execute them. In other words, the federal troops in Kansas are not to be used for the execution of the laws if they are resisted; but if they are resisted, and the territorial officers have strength enough to overcome the resistance by force, then the federal troops are to interfere to prevent their enforcement, under the plea of preserving the peace. All the amendments are offered with the knowledge that they will be defeated, and that the persistence in them by the House will defeat the army appropriation."

The next scene in the House was the adoption of a bill proposed by Mr. Dunn.

It reorganizes Kansas, with the usual territorial provisions, also proposes to set free all at present restrained of their liberty, on account of violations of laws of the territorial legislature of Kansas, and dismisses all actions pending in the Courts growing out of said cases. And finally, restores the Missouri Restriction, and repeals all of the Kansas-Nebraska, and other acts in conflict with the measure. It was met with an immediate proposition to lay it upon the table, which was negatived,—77 to 93. It was then passed,—ayes 88, noes 74.

A South Carolina man said in our office the other day, "he hoped to God Fremont would be elected. If I had a vote here I would vote for him." "*Why?*" said we, in astonishment, knowing he was a Nullifier. *Answer*—"His election would divide the North and the South. It is what we have been after for years. It would emancipate Charleston from New York, and restore us our independence," &c., &c.

New York Express.

Prize Fight Between Women.—A most brutal prize fight took place near Gloucester, New Jersey, on Saturday last, between two females. The fight was a fierce one, the women punishing each other to such an extent that they were covered with blood. They and several of the lookers on were committed to the Woodbury jail, where Jersey law will doubtless be dealt out to them.

MARRIED,

In Duplin county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Jas. M. Sprunt, ATLAS J. GRADY, Esq., of Wilmington, to Miss TEMPERANCE W., daughter of the late Maj. George E. Houston.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning last, EUPHANIA J., daughter of H. L. and U. Myrover.

In this county on the 28th ult., in the 68th year of her age, after a protracted illness, Mrs. REBECCA McDUFFIE, wife of Mr. Archibald McDuffie. In vain shall the pen of affection attempt to delineate the character of this excellent woman, or to describe the agony of those afflicted friends left to mourn their loss. In her death, her sex has lost one of its brightest ornaments. She possessed a mind enlightened and elevated, a heart generous and sincere. Few have lived in whom were so carefully blended, useful talents with gentleness, humility and piety. In the relative duties of life, as wife, mother, and friend, these qualities shone with peculiar lustre; and in all these characters she has left an example worthy of universal imitation; and as a mother particularly, did she seem to excel: with a kind and christian spirit she instructed her children. With a firm and rigid discipline she enforced that instruction. She was for many years an ornament to the Presbyterian church. Afflicted for near thirty years with a lingering and painful disease, she never murmured, but with christian resignation bore her affliction to its final termination, praising God that she was worthy of his chastisement. "She has kept the faith, henceforth there is laid up for her a crown of righteousness;" knowing this, we sorrow not for her who is asleep as those who have no hope, for we believe that Jesus died and rose again, and even so those also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.—COM.

In Raleigh, on the 30th ult., SALLIE REBECCA, daughter of Dr. F. J. and Martha Haywood, in the 6th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 4.

BACON—	12½ a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	45 a 46
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 14	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	14 a 15	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	11¾ a 11¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	9¼ a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, pr lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Barlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	50 a 60
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	45 a 48
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	37 a 40
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	80 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 00 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 50 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 00 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	65 a 70	Crushed	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 00 a 1 10	St. Croix	12 a 12½
Oats	40 a 00	Porto Rico	10½ a 11
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	10 a 11
Rye	75 a 0 00	TALLOW—	12 a 12
HIDES—Dry	10 a 00	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	12 a 14	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	16 a 17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Fair supply; very little change.
Cotton—Last sales at the advanced figures.
Flour—Receipts light. We advance our quotations.
No change in Corn, Wheat or Oats.
Virgin Turpentine 2 15, yellow dip $2. Spirits 31.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 75, yellow dip 2 50, hard 1 50. Spirits 36. Common Rosin 1 20. No other changes.

Total receipts of Cotton 3,469,673 bales, against 2,750,468 last year. Increase 719,205.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. August 2, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and freight for J Culbreth, J H Pritchett, Rockfish Co, M W Jessup, J M Turner, J J Leach, J M Waddill, J S Wear, W N Tillinghast, C T Haigh & Sons, J H Roberts & Co, J McKellar, Wm Council.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 31.—Schr. Catharine from Charleston.

☞ In consequence of a change of Schedule on the N. C. Rail Road, the Mail for Salem will leave hereafter at 1 o'clock P. M., (closing at 12½ P. M.,) Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
1t] J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED!

I AM paying the highest cash price for Land Warrants.
B. R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law.
Aug. 5. 27-12t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of POWERS & TROY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm may sign in liquidation or renewal. Mr. Troy may be found at the store of J. W. Powers & Co., for the purpose of settling up the business of the late firm.

☞ J. W. Powers & Co. will continue the GROCERY and PROVISION BUSINESS, at the Old Stand.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
August 1, 1856. 27-3t

PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 8.

THE Regular Meeting of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, A. Y. M., will be held at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on the FIRST and THIRD WEDNESDAY evenings of each month, until further notice.
By order, W. M.
J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.
July 31, 1856. 27-2t

PHŒNIX CHAPTER, No. 2.

THE Regular Meeting of Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., will be held at ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on the FIRST TUESDAY evening of each month, until further notice. By order of H. P.
J. B. FERGUSON, Sec'y.
July 31, 1856. 27-2t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the place, on Tuesday the 19th of August, my tract of LAND at Floral College. It contains about 375 acres—100 cleared and in good condition for cultivation. It is as productive as the best lands in the neighborhood. To persons having daughters to be educated, who wish to reside near the Institution the opportunity is one of rare occurrence. Terms favorable and made known on the day of sale. Also 8 shares of stock in Floral College, and 5 shares in Laurinburgh High School.
JOHN R. McINTOSH.
July 31, 1856. 27-2t
Town papers copy 2 times.

TEAS! TEAS!!

OOLONG, HYSON, and IMPERIAL TEAS, just rec'd and for sale by J N. SMITH.
July 30. 26-1lm

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire during the month of July to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their accounts presented. Their creditors will please present theirs.
E. J HALE & SON
June 30, 1856.

Harpers' Magazine for August, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Putnam's Magazine for June, just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.
Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOKBINDER,
Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.
Sept. 25, 1855. 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchan
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,
DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Corner Market and Gillespie Sts., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.
March 17, 1855 84-

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

39 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,
WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!
June 4, 1856. J. CREECH. 11-

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 11-tf

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.
ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 12-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.
A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years —children of the woman.
Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTHW FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

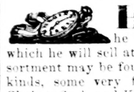
LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 8th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.
The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.
Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)
Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month. Washing and room lights extra.
One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., July 3, 1856. [18-tf

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.
AUG. W. STEEL.
July 5, 1856. 19-3m

EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE,



HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons; Music Boxes, &c.
SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.
PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.
Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.
June 9. 11-3m

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.
N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 70tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

SPRING SUPPLY.
Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,
Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,
Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.
Constantly on hand
Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes;) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.
March 15, 1856. 87-tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS** and **SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kerseys, &c.; Hats, fine and common. THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.
Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

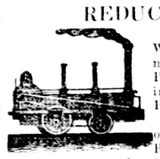
BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of
BEDSTEADS
of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
April 9. 94-y

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.
About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot
near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.
Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.

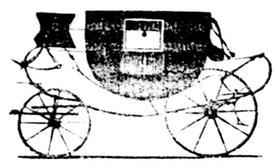


Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.
For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
May 28. 4-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 24 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of
Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.
☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.
Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, February Term, 1856.
John A. Gibson, James W. Gibson, Sarah Gibson, Wilburn Gibson, vs. Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, and Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth.
Petition to sell Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Aaron Almond and wife Nancy, Dyson Gibson, Wm. B. Gibson, Temple Gibson and wife Elizabeth, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Jas. L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Troy, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.
23*6

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan. 7, 1856. 67-

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $1.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE Stock of Goods of James M. Terry, dec'd, consisting of Groceries, Liquors and Provisions, will be offered for sale on Monday, August 11th, 1856. Terms at sale.
WM. R. LOVE, Adm'r.
July 21, 1856. 23-

WANTED,

100 LABORERS and 25 Mechanics to work on the Navigation of Deep River at Jones' Mill in Chatham County. Also, 5 or 6 good Stone Masons can get employment for 3 or 4 months. Apply soon to KIRKSEY, COTTON & BURNETT.
July 21, 1856. 23-6w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my PLANTATION on the east side of the Cape Fear River, three miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer and McKay lands, containing about 800 acres. This Farm is susceptible of the very highest improvement, and of being made one of the most beautiful and profitable Plantations in Cumberland county. On the Farm is a good mill seat.
My terms will be favorable and payments easy.
For particulars, apply to John D. Williams, Esq., Fayetteville, or address the subscriber at the Gulf. I will give possession the first of December next, if desired.
Gulf, July 17, 1856. L. J. HAUGHTON.

The Southern Harmony, new edition, revised and enlarged. A further supply just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
July 16.

SALE OF FACTORY STOCK
and other Property belonging to the
Island Ford Manufacturing Company.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by the Island Ford Manufacturing Company, I shall sell at Auction, at said Factory on the 21st day of August next, all the real and personal property belonging to said Company, including the Factory and Machinery. The personal property will be sold on a credit of six months, the real estate on 3, 6, and 12 months, purchasers giving bond and approved securities.
The buildings are comparatively new and commodious. There are in the Factory about 1100 spindles, 20 Looms and all necessary machinery, all in fine order. On the premises are a large and well constructed Store House, four excellent houses for operatives, and sundry other buildings. There is a good dam and excellent water power. In short, all the advantages necessary to spin and weave cotton to advantage.
I will afford full opportunity to any one who may wish it to examine the property before the sale.
ALFRED PIKE, Trustee.
Franklinsville, July 14, 1856. 22-ts

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish
LUMBER
at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam Boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSH'S Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.
June 9, 1856. 11-6m

GREEN & WEAR,
Watch Makers, Jewellers,
AND
Metallographers,

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
R. D. GREEN. J. S. WEAR.

A CARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Beasley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.
N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.
April 9. 84-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold: also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.
WM. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.
A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.
It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.
JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

Blanks for sale here.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 425 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, on the road leading from Red Banks to Ashpole Church in Robeson county. The Land joins the Lands of John Purcell, John McCallum, and Rob't Bullard. The soil Land is adapted to the growth of Cotton and Corn—as good as any in the Ashpole country. I will sell low for CASH, or on time, as I am determined to sell by the first of September next. HECTOR LOCKLEER.
July 11, 1856. 21-*11S

2,800 *ACRES*
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.
550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation: and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.
A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.
There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.
The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.
Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.
A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 acres, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
P. L. ANDERS.
March 16, 1856. 89-tf

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY
AND
Medical School,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Corps of Instructers has been increased. The character of our School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion; yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough than extensive. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS:

Tuition in the English Department $12 50; and in the Classical $15 per Session.
A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student.
Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.
The Associate Principal of our School is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of R. M. College.
The Medical School will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by lectures, examinations, and medical conversations. Each student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of medicine, and will be practised in applying bandages for fractures, &c., and in the use of surgical instruments.
Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of surgical instruments, and also apparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and, as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.
In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it, by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a physician, enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for medical instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral department will, of course, be expected of gentlemen who attend the Medical School.

TERMS:

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per anaum.
Rates of Board as above stated.
Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WMS. HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARISH, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Doctor Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine.
Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.
Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course before attending lectures for graduation, as the Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.
RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.
June 9, 1856. 13*2m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

Richard Harris, Adm'r of William Crowell, dec'd, vs. The next of Kin and Heirs at Law of William Crowell, dec'd.
Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harris Crowell, Green Crowell, Thomas Crowell's heirs whose names are not known, and John Crowell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.
15*6] RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

George M. Sides, Adm'r of Leonard Sides, dec'd, vs. Thomas Biles and wife, and others.
Petition to settle Estate.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Sides, Henry C. Sides, Harris Crowell and wife Mary, and Caroline Hearne, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them
Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.
15*6

North Carolina Readers

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Peddlers, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS**, Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HILLARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3, by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. E. J. HALE & SON

Methodist Hymns, various styles,

and Methodist Disciplines, just received
E. J. HALE & SON
Dec. 22.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of STEEL & FULLER is dissolved by mutual consent.
All persons indebted to them are requested to settle before the 1st day of August, as I am anxious to wind up the business. A. W. FULLER
July 19, 1856. 22-3t

I have on hand a STOCK of GROCERIES &c., which will be sold very low. A. W. F.

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located in Chatham county, 7 miles south west of Pittsborough, at the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville to Greensboro', will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, Male and Female, (though separate from each other in locality,) each of which is furnished with accomplished competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option, to pursue their contemplated course of education in the institution.

Male Department.
R. P. JONES, Principal
——, Assistant

Female Department.
Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal
Miss E. Poe, Assistant
Mrs. A. B. Jones, Music Teacher

Terms per Session.

Spelling	$
Counta in English Branches	
Higher "	
Latin and Greek	
Music, (with use of Instr.)	
French, and Drawing, each	
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, not exceeding, perhaps under	

T. S. YARBOROUGH
N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is desirable that they be present at the opening of the Session.
June 20, 1856.

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing 1075 acres, to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clarke Co. For fertility in the production of Cotton and corn any kind, it cannot be excelled and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large dwelling house 2 stories high, also every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of it in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section, or other places) he would be found so well to please and reimburse the amount to invest money in Land.
Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a new dwelling house, and other necessary outbuildings, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.
Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be let to contract soon.
Any person wishing to purchase such Lands will do well to call on the subscriber soon, as he has a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a healthy settlement, and as for health it is as healthy as any part of the country as can be found.
For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.
WILLIAM MURRAY.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 24-6t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises formerly occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.
Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made and repaired.
Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

New Spring Goods!
McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand, **FLORAL COLLEGE**, the largest stock of
DRY GOODS
Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock consists in part of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, &c.
will be found handsome and attractive. For the gentlemen they have a very large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large assortment of Goods in pieces. Also a nice assortment of
CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Preserves, &c.
All of which they intend to sell CHEAP FOR CASH or on time to prompt paying customers. All persons in want of handsome Goods will do well by giving them a call, as they are confident their Stock is as well selected as any which can be found in neighboring towns.
April 3.
P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution is situated in the Western part of the county of Johnston, and about fifteen miles south of Raleigh, in one of the healthiest parts of the country, and in a most excellent moral neighborhood. It is composed of two Departments, Male and Female, the former under the care and instruction of Dr. John Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, and the latter under the care and instruction of Miss Mary A. Graham of Fayetteville, a graduate of the Female Institute of Greensborough Female Institute of this State, both of whom come highly recommended from their respective Institutions; and from the general satisfaction they have given heretofore to their Patrons and the Trustees, we think we hazard nothing in saying that a better preparatory School cannot be found anywhere in the country.
The exercises of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday of July, being the 14th day of the month, and continue for a Session of five months. It can be had in first rate families for seven dollars per month.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For the Primary English Branches,	$
Higher English Branches,	
Languages, Latin and Greek,	
Drawing and Painting Extra,	
Music with the use of Piano,	

No deduction will be made from these Prices except for protracted sickness.
Students can enter at any time during the Session, but it is to be hoped they will commence with the Session.
A good Church is immediately at the Academy, at which there is preaching twice a month, and several other Churches in the neighborhood.
A. J. LEACH,
Dr. J. T. LEACH,
JOHN McLEAN,
Rev. T. GARARD,
W. R. TURNER,
SETH WOODALL,
B. H. TOMLINSON,
S. SMITH,
Trustees.
July 1, 1856. 15*6